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prior to payment. Recovered funds may be used for either food or NSA costs.

- (2) These recovered funds may be used in the fiscal year:
- (i) In which the initial obligation was made;
 - (ii) In which the claim arose;
- (iii) In which the funds are collected; or
- (iv) after the funds are collected.
- (3) The State agency may not credit any recoveries until:
- (i) In the case of a vendor claim, the vendor has had the opportunity to correct or justify the error or apparent overcharge in accordance with §246.12(k)(3); or
- (ii) In the case of a participant, any administrative hearing requested in accordance with §246.9 has been completed.
- (4) The State agency must report vendor and participant recoveries to FNS through the normal reporting process;
- (5) The State agency must keep documentation supporting the amount and use of these vendor and participant recoveries.

[50 FR 6121, Feb. 13, 1987, as amended at 52 FR 21237, June 4, 1987; 53 FR 25314, July 6, 1988; 54 FR 18091, Apr. 27, 1989; 58 FR 11507, Feb. 26, 1993; 59 FR 11503, Mar. 11, 1994; 63 FR 63974, Nov. 18, 1998; 64 FR 67999, Dec. 6, 1999; 64 FR 70178, Dec. 16, 1999; 65 FR 83286, Dec. 29, 20001

§246.15 Program income other than grants.

- (a) Interest earned on advances. Interest earned on advances of Program funds at the State and local levels shall be treated in accordance with the provisions of 31 CFR Part 205, which implement the requirements of the Cash Management Improvement Act of 1990. However, State agencies will not incur an interest liability to the Federal government on rebate funds for infant formula or other foods, provided that all interest earned on such funds is used for program purposes.
- (b) Other Program income. The State agency may use current Program income for costs incurred in the current fiscal year and, with the approval of FNS, for costs incurred in previous or subsequent fiscal years. With the approval of FNS, Program income may be used for costs which are in addition to

the allowable costs of the Program but which nevertheless further the objectives of the law authorizing the Program. Provided that the costs supported by the income further the broad objectives of the Program, they need not be a kind that would be permissible as charges to Federal funds. Money received by the State agency as a result of civil money penalties or fines assessed against a vendor and any interest charged in the collection of these penalties and fines shall be considered as program income.

[50 FR 6121, Feb. 13, 1985, as amended at 63 FR 63974, Nov. 18, 1998; 64 FR 13324, Mar. 18, 1999]

§246.16 Distribution of funds.

- (a) General. This paragraph describes the timeframes for distribution of appropriated funds by the Department to participating State agencies and the authority for the Secretary to use appropriated funds for evaluation studies and demonstration projects.
- (1) Authorized appropriations to carry out the provisions of this section may be made not more than 1 year in advance of the beginning of the fiscal year in which the funds shall become available for disbursement to the State agencies. The funds shall remain available for the purposes for which appropriated until expended.
- (2) In the case of appropriations legislation providing funds through the end of a fiscal year, the Secretary shall issue to State agencies an initial allocation of funds provided under such legislation not later than the expiration of the 15-day period beginning on the date of the enactment and subsequent allocation of funds shall be issued not later than the beginning of each of the second, third and fourth quarters of the fiscal year.
- (3) Allocations of funds pursuant to paragraph (a)(2) of this section shall be made as follows: The initial allocation of funds to State agencies shall include not less than ½ of the appropriated amounts for the fiscal year. The allocation of funds to be made not later than the beginning of the second and third quarters shall each include not less than ¼ of the appropriated amounts for the fiscal year.